

Standard Land Use Legend

June 1993

Agricultural Classes

G - Grain and Hay Crops

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| 1. Barley | 3. Oats |
| 2. Wheat | 6. Miscellaneous and mixed grain and hay |

R – Rice

F - Field Crops

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|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Cotton | 5. Sugar Beets | 9. Castor Beans |
| 2. Safflower | 6. Corn (field) | 10. Beans, dry (all types) |
| 3. Flax | 7. Grain sorghum | 11. Miscellaneous Field |
| 4. Hops | 8. Sudan | 12. Sunflowers |

P - Pasture

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Alfalfa & alfalfa mixtures | 4. Improved native pasture |
| 2. Clover | 5. Induced high water native pasture |
| 3. Mixed pasture | 6. Turf farms |

T - Truck and Berry Crops

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| 1. Artichokes | 10. Onions & garlic | 18. Misc. & mixed truck |
| 2. Asparagus | 11. Peas | 19. Bushberries |
| 3. Beans (green) | 12. Potatoes | 20. Strawberries |
| 4. Cole crops | 13. Sweet Potatoes | 21. Peppers (chili, bell, etc.) |
| 6. Carrots | 14. Spinach | 22. Broccoli |
| 7. Celery | 15. Tomatoes | 23. Cabbage |
| 8. Lettuce (all types) | 16. Flowers, nursery, & Christmas tree farm | 24. Cauliflower |
| 9. Melons, squash, & cucumbers (all types) | | 25. Brussels sprouts |

D - Deciduous Fruits and Nuts

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Apples | 7. Plums | 12. Almonds |
| 2. Apricots | 8. Prunes | 13. Walnuts |
| 3. Cherries | 9. Figs | 14. Pistachios |
| 5. Peaches & nectarines | 10. Miscellaneous deciduous | |
| 6. Pears | | |

C - Subtropical

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|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Grapefruit | 5. Avacados | 8. Kiwis |
| 2. Lemons | 6. Olives | 9. Jojoba |
| 3. Oranges | 7. Miscellaneous subtropical fruits | 10. Eucalyptus |
| 4. Dates | | |

V - Vineyards

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|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Table grapes | 2. Wine grapes | 3. Raisin grapes |
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I- IDLE (precede with “n” in non-irrigated area) ;must include subclass

1. Land cropped within the past three years but **not cultivated at the time of survey**.
2. New lands being prepared for crop production.

S- SEMI-AGRICULTURAL AND INCIDENTAL TO AGRICULTURE (DO NOT PRECEDE WITH “n”- must include subclass)

1. Farmsteads

2. Livestock feed lots
3. Dairies
4. Poultry farms

U- URBAN -Residential, commercial, and industrial (may be used alone when further breakdown is not required)

UR- RESIDENTIAL- Single and multiple family units, including trailer courts (may be used alone when further breakdown is not required)

1. Single family dwellings with lot sizes greater than 1 acre up to 5 acres (ranchettes, etc.)
2. Single family dwellings with a density of 1 unit/acre up to 8+ unit/acre.
3. Multiple family (apartments, condos, townhouses, barracks, bungalows, duplexes, etc.)
4. Trailer courts

WATER USE FACTOR (% of total area irrigated- will be the second digit of UR subclass when water factor is used - EXAMPLE: UR32 Multiple family with water use factor of 26% to 50% of area irrigated.

UV- VACANT

1. Unpaved area (vacant lots, graveled surfaces, play yards, raw lands within metropolitan area, etc.)
3. Railroad right of way
4. Paved areas- (parking lots, oiled surfaces, flood control channels, tennis courts, auto sales lots, etc.)
6. Airport Runways

NC- NATIVE CLASSES UNSEGREGATED

NV- NATIVE VEGETATION

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|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Grass land | 4. Heavy brush |
| 2. Light brush | 5. Brush and timber |
| 3. Medium brush | 6. Forest |

NR- RIPARIAN VEGETATION

1. Marsh Lands, tules and sedges
2. Natural high water table meadow
3. Trees, shrubs or other larger stream side or watercourse vegetation
4. Seasonal duck marsh, dry or only partially wet during summer
5. Permanent duck marsh, flooded during summer

NW- WATER SURFACE- Lakes, reservoirs, rivers, canals, etc.

NB- BARREN AND WASTELAND

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|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Dry stream channels | 4. Salt flats |
| 2. Mine tailing | 5. Sand dunes |
| 3. Barren land | |

UC- COMMERCIAL

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| 1. Offices, retailers, etc. | 5. Institutions (hospitals, prisons, etc.) |
| 2. Hotels | 6. Schools |
| 3. Motels | 7. Municipal auditoriums, theaters, churches, stadiums, etc. |
| 4. Recreation vehicle parking and camp sites | 8. Misc. High water use |

UI- INDUSTRIAL

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|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Manufacturing | 8. Paper mills |
| 2. Extractive industries | 9. Meat packing plants |
| 3. Storage and distribution | 10. Steel and aluminum mills |
| 6. Saw mills | 11. Fruit and vegetable canneries |
| 7. Oil refineries | 12. Misc. High water use |
| | 13. Sewage treatment plant, including ponds |
| | 14. Waste accumulation sites |

UL- Urban Landscape

1. Lawn area-irrigated
2. Golf course- irrigated
3. Ornamental landscape (excluding lawns)- irrigated
4. Cemeteries- irrigated

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- (A) Abandoned orchards and vineyards
- (B) Burned over areas
- (F) Fallow Lands (must be disced or plowed at time of survey)
 - (1) if no crop residue is identifiable, then "F" symbol will follow Ag. class symbol
 - (2) if crop residue is identifiable but is not from current season of survey, then field is considered fallow (F-F)
 - (3) If crop residue is identifiable as that of crop grown during survey period, map field as though crop existed.
- (K) Freeways
- (M) Military area (use only with UR classes)
- (R) Recreational
- (S) seed crop
- (T) tilled lands
- (X) Partially irrigated crops
- (Y) Young non-bearing orchards and vineyards
- (Z) Reclamation - land leached for removal of salts, used with Idle symbol

MULTIPLE LAND USE

INTERCROPING

Used with orchards or vineyards when intercropped with some other crop class. Indicated by a fractional symbol, with the orchard or vineyard symbol appearing in the numerator.

Example: D12-Y/F10 indicates young almonds intercropped with dry beans.

DOUBLE CROPS

Used when two consecutive crops are grown in the survey season. The first crop is indicated by enclosed parenthesis.

Example: (G) F6 indicates irrigation grain followed by field corn

TRIPLE CROPS

Used when three consecutive crops are grown in the survey season. The first and second crops are indicated by enclosed parenthesis

Example: (T8) (T23) T8 indicates irrigated lettuce followed by cabbage followed by lettuce.

MIXED LAND USE

Used when two to three land uses are present in one area but, because of the large degree of intermixing, cannot be delineated separately. Indicated by percentages following land use symbols. No more than three different land uses may be used in describing the area. Percentages are in increments of 10.

Example: D5 - 40% indicates irrigated peaches 40%
NV - 20% indicates native vegetation 20%
UR - 40% indicates urban residential 40%